2.8 of appendix D of this part) are required to sample every day with a reference or equivalent method operating in accordance with part 53 of this chapter and section 2 of appendix C of this part. However, in accordance with the monitoring priority as defined in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, established by the control agency and approved by EPA, a core SLAMS monitor may operate with a reference or equivalent method on a 1 in 3-day schedule and produce data that may be compared to the NAAQS, provided that it is collocated with an acceptable continuous fine particulate PM analyzer that is correlated with the reference or equivalent method. If the alternative sampling schedule is selected by the control agency and approved by EPA, the alternative schedule shall be implemented on January 1 of the year in which everyday sampling is required. The selection of correlated acceptable continuous PM analyzers and procedures for correlation with the intermittent reference or equivalent method shall be in accordance with procedures approved by the Regional Administrator. Unless the continuous fine particulate analyzer satisfies the requirements of section 2 of appendix C of this part, however, the data derived from the correlated acceptable continuous monitor are not eligible for direct comparisons to the NAAQS in accordance with part 50 of this chapter.

(2) A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (or primary metropolitan statistical area) with greater than 1 million population and high concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ (greater than or equal to 80 percent of the NAAQS) shall be a Priority 1 PM monitoring area. Other monitoring planning areas may be designated as Priority 2 PM monitoring areas.

(3) Core SLAMS having a correlated acceptable continuous analyzer collocated with a reference or equivalent method in a Priority 1 PM monitoring area may operate on the 1 in 3 sampling frequency only after reference or equivalent data are collected for at least 2 complete years.

(4) In all monitoring situations, with a correlated acceptable continuous alternative, FRM samplers or filter-based equivalent analyzers should preferably accompany the correlated acceptable continuous monitor.

[44 FR 27571, May 10, 1979, as amended at 52 FR 24739, July 1, 1987; 58 FR 8467, Feb. 12, 1993; 62 FR 38831, July 18, 1997; 63 FR 7714, Feb. 17, 1998]

§ 58.14 Special purpose monitors.

(a) Except as specified in paragraph (b) of this section, any ambient air quality monitoring station other than a SLAMS or PSD station from which the State intends to use the data as part of a demonstration of attainment or nonattainment or in computing a design value for control purposes of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) must meet the requirements for SLAMS as described in § 58.22 and, after January 1, 1983, must also meet the requirements for SLAMS described in § 58.13 and Appendices A and E of this part.

(b) Based on the need, in transitioning to a $PM_{2.5}$ standard that newly addresses the ambient impacts of fine particles, to encourage a sufficiently extensive geographical deployment of $PM_{2.5}$ monitors and thus hasten the development of an adequate $PM_{2.5}$ ambient air quality monitoring infrastructure, $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS violation determinations shall not be exclusively made based on data produced at a population-oriented SPM site during the first 2 complete calendar years of its operation. However, a notice of NAAQS violations resulting from population-oriented SPMs shall be reported to EPA in the State's annual monitoring report and be considered by the State in the design of its overall SLAMS network; these population-oriented SPMs should be considered to become a permanent SLAMS during the annual network review in accordance with § 58.25.

(c) Any ambient air quality monitoring station other than a SLAMS or PSD station from which the State intends to use the data for SIP-related functions other than as described in paragraph (a) of this section is not necessarily required to comply with the requirements for a SLAMS station under paragraph (a) of this section but must be operated in accordance with a monitoring schedule, methodology, quality assurance procedures, and

probe or instrument-siting specifications approved by the Regional Administrator.

[62 FR 38832, July 18, 1997]

Subpart C—State and Local Air Monitoring Stations (SLAMS)

§ 58.20 Air quality surveillance: plan content.

By January 1, 1980, the State shall adopt and submit to the Administrator a revision to the plan which will:

(a) Provide for the establishment of an air quality surveillance system that consists of a network of monitoring stations designated as State and Local Air Monitoring Stations (SLAMS) which measure ambient concentrations of those pollutants for which standards have been established in part 50 of this chapter. SLAMS (including NAMS) designated as PAMS will also obtain ambient concentrations of speciated VOC and NO_X, and meteorological measurements. PAMS may therefore be located at existing SLAMS or NAMS sites when appropriate.

(b) Provide for meeting the requirements of appendices A, C, D, and E to this part.

(c) Provide for the operation of at least one SLAMS per criteria pollutant except Pb during any stage of an air pollution episode as defined in the plan.

(d) Provide for the review of the air quality surveillance system on an annual basis to determine if the system meets the monitoring objectives defined in appendix D of this part. Such review must identify needed modifications to the network such as termination or relocation of unnecessary stations or establishment of new stations that are necessary. For $PM_{2.5}$, the review must identify needed changes to core SLAMS, monitoring planning areas, the chosen community monitoring approach including optional community monitoring zones, SLAMS, or SPMs.

(e) Provide for having a SLAMS network description available for public inspection and submission to the Administrator upon request. The network description must be available at the time of plan revision submittal and must contain the following information for each SLAMS:

(1) The AIRS site identification form for existing stations.

(2) The proposed location for scheduled stations.

(3) The sampling and analysis method.

(4) The operating schedule.

(5) The monitoring objective and spatial scale of representativeness as defined in appendix D to this part.

(6) A schedule for: (i) Locating, placing into operation, and making available the AIRS site identification form for each SLAMS which is not located and operating at the time of plan revision submittal, (ii) implementing quality assurance procedures of appendix A to this part for each SLAMS for which such procedures are not implemented at the time of plan revision submittal, and (iii) resiting each SLAMS which does not meet the requirements of appendix E to this part at the time of plan revision submittal.

(f) Provide for having a PM monitoring network description available for public inspection which must provide for monitoring planning areas, and the community monitoring approach involving core monitors and optional community monitoring zones for $PM_{2.5}$. The PM monitoring network description for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ must be submitted to the Regional Administrator for approval by July 1, 1998, and must contain the following information for each PM SLAMS and $PM_{2.5}$ SPM:

(1) The AIRS site identification form for existing stations.

(2) The proposed location for scheduled stations.

(3) The sampling and analysis method.

(4) The operating schedule.

(5) The monitoring objective, spatial scale of representativeness, and additionally for $PM_{2.5}$, the monitoring planning area, optional community monitoring zone, and the site code designation to identify which site will be identified as core SLAMS; and SLAMS or population-oriented SPMs, if any, that are microscale or middle scale in their representativeness as defined in appendix D of this part.

(6) A schedule for: